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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

E. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1871. NO. 174.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—News PAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

REVOLUTION.

Paris Must Swim in Blood

Unless the Germans Interfere.

The Commune Fiercely Reckless.

Priests and Nuns Imprisoned

As "Citizens, Styled Servants of a Person Called God."

A Bishop Stripped Naked and Tortured for Hours.

Paris to Be Taken by Storm.

The Assault to be Made To-day

Fierce Excesses of the Commune—Blasphemy and Barbarism.

Special to the World.]

PARIS, April 10.—Unless the Germans save us, Paris must swim with blood. The Commune hourly grows more desperate, and resorts to fierce excesses. The Concierge is filled with priests and nuns who have been arrested on warrants calling them "citizens, styled servants of a person called God." Archbishop Durboy was stripped naked, bound to a pillar and scourged and mocked for hours by a band of 200 Reds.

Position of the Versailles Troops—The Commune Demand that Foreign Ambassadors Arrange the Quarrel—The Prussians Again Threaten to Interfere—Desertions from Paris.

LONDON, April 10.—The *Times'* special from Versailles says the Government troops now occupy in force the Chateau of Boulogne, Asnieres, and Sablonville, and have unmasked a number of new batteries between Neuilly and the ramparts of Paris.

The Paris newspapers exhort the people to abstain from voting at the election of to-day, and thereby give a death-blow to the Commune.

Barricades have been erected by the Communists in the Rue de Rivoli.

The Commune has made an indirect demand that the foreign ambassadors take upon themselves the task of arranging the quarrel with the Versailles Government, but the representatives of the powers are reluctant to accept the responsibility.

A special from Versailles says the breach at Porte Maillot will admit of an easy entrance by an assailing party; also the insurgent batteries on the ramparts have been silenced, and that an assault is expected to be made to-morrow.

LONDON, April 10.—It is again reported that Saxe Meiningen left Paris.

The Church of Notre Dame has been sacked.

VERSAILLES, April 9.—M. Favre has gone to the Prussian headquarters.

A partial breach has been made in the fortifications of Paris.

A sortie was made against Chatillon on Saturday night, but was repulsed with heavy loss.

VIENNA, April 10.—It is reported that the Prussians threaten intervention in the affairs of Paris if the disturbances are not ended by the 15th inst., there is the best possible authority for crediting the statement untrue.

FAVRE'S journey to general expectation, did not go to the Prussian headquarters yesterday.

Le Soir says that more than eight hundred persons called spies by the Communists, and by the National guards, escaped from Paris by descending from the ramparts by means of ropes, and reached the lines of the Versailles army in safety.

Paris to be Entered by Storm.

NEW YORK, April 10.—A Versailles special to the morning papers says General Pichot has died from his wounds.

The Government is resolved to enter Paris by storm, at any cost, rather than bombard the city. Fort Valerien fires mainly to clear the ramparts and to prevent artillery being brought down and used. An incessant fire was kept up from forts Issy, Vanvres and Montrouge. The damage done was slight.

General Vinoy will keep the command until Tuesday.

The deputation of Paris merchants to Thiers have returned without having had any important results. Conciliation is believed to be impossible.

There was no sitting of the Commune on Sunday on account of a majority having gone to the mass.

A special from Paris says the Commune bulletin announces that the Versailles troops have been driven from the Neuilly bridge, and that the National Guards are eager to advance, but they are forbidden.

The Archbishop of Paris has been transferred from the Conciergerie to Mazas prison.

General Henry has not escaped. He was sent to to Belle Island.

The case of two prominent members of the Commune, Delechose and Bergeret, is reported. They have arrested Satisfy Commune. They are reported controlled by the Secret Committee, which arrests other members. It has no known Chief.

M. Tyrell declares by the Times that the suppression of the newspapers is an act of the Committee of Public Safety, and not of the Central Committee.

A special correspondent at Rouen telegraphs on Sunday that Favre, on Saturday, had an important conference with the Prussian commander, and returned to Versailles to-day.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Mourning for Admiral Tegethoff.

VIENNA, April 10.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has ordered the entire force of the Austrian navy into mourning for the death of Admiral Tegethoff.

No Markets.

LONDON, April 10.—To-day, Easter Monday, is a holiday on the Stock Exchange and in the markets generally of London and Liverpool.

Marine News.

The steamship St. Laurent, from New York, has arrived at Brest.

SCRANTON, PA.

No Further Disturbances—Troops Sent Home—Militiamen Accidentally Killed—General Council of the W. B. A. to be Held To-day.

SCRANTON, April 10.—No outrage or riot has happened since Thursday last. Governor Geary's levies, which arrived Saturday, were distributed at the principal mines, and they have met with no resistance. The troops which had been brought on by General Osborn were found to be, in the main, miners, and as such deemed untrustworthy in case of conflict with their brethren, and were sent home yesterday.

The shooting of two citizens of their law-abiding disposition, have relinquished the idea of the great parade announced for to-morrow.

A General Council of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association will assemble in Wilkesbarre on Tuesday, and important results are expected. These leaders have made considerable progress in the difficulty submitted by the Governor and the railroad companies. On their report depends the resuming whole question of resumption. This meeting will greatly facilitate the purposes of the companies, whose willful representatives are now assembling here. The lending men here are not sanguine of an early resumption.

SCRANTON, PA., April 10.—There has been no disturbances for two days past. No intimation has been received here of work having been resumed in any of the mines. Major Swoyer, with 200 State Guards, remain on duty. The rest of the division has been disbanded.

Lieut. Wenner, of Hazelton, died last night from injuries received accidentally on Saturday.

WARREN, O.

A Curious Case of Suicide.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WARREN, O., April 10, 1871.

Frederick Schaler, a carpenter of this place, committed suicide on Sunday morning by drowning in the cistern. His wife had been up with him the night of Saturday night, as he had been sick for a few days. Between five and six o'clock Sunday morning he told her to go up stairs, lie down and rest himself, as he was tired and sleepy. She did so, and soon got uneasy about him, and in about fifteen minutes she came down to the room where she had left him, but he was not there. She called but got no answer. She then went to the cistern, and after some little time found him in the cistern. He had to pull a wheelbarrow out from under the house, and in order to get in he had to crawl on his hands and knees to get the barrow. He then got on board down into the water, which they suppose he put there to stide down on. Mr. Schaler was fifty-five years old. He was a quiet, peaceable man, in good circumstances. It is supposed he was insane at the time.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Man Killed on the Railroad—Accident—Removal of Railroad Shops.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., April 10, 1871.

Near Lagro, on the Wabash road, last night, an unknown man, supposed to be a peddler, was run over by a freight train, killing him instantly.

In the Wabash shops in this place on Monday, Julius Kuhlass, a machinest, had one leg run over by a locomotive, and so terribly mangled that amputation was necessary. He will doubtless recover.

The President and Directors of the Wabash and Western road were here to-day, investigating the practicability of removing their shops from this city to some point west, they claiming that their shops must be increased, and that land cannot be purchased here for that purpose without paying exorbitant prices for it. They have offered to pay fifty thousand dollars.

The boiler of a saw mill exploded last night by accident. One officer on guard at the coal establishment, wakening from the nightmare, startled his comrades, and in the confusion his gun was discharged, the ball passing through his body and entering the breast of another, killing him instantly. Last night there was a preliminary meeting of the leading railroad men now present. There was no decided action taken, and to-morrow a large delegation will meet to discuss the issues involved in Governor Geary's proclamation. It is stated the leaders of the crowd which interfered with the force on Saturday will be arrested at once, and in such an event a serious resistance is feared. Three large companies of militia are to arrive to-morrow from the neighboring towns, to reassure citizens, who are alarmed without any reasonable cause, in constituting the regular force.

The miners, to prove the citizens of their law-abiding disposition, have relinquished the idea of the great parade announced for to-morrow.

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THE OIL REGIONS.

Report for the Month of March.

Production, Development, Stock on Hand, Shipments, &c., &c.

PRODUCTION.

[From the Titusville Herald of yesterday.]

The production of oil in the region during the month of March shows an average daily decline for the month of nearly nine hundred barrels, or 18,531 barrels per day, against 14,301 in the month preceding, and a total yield for March of 419,468 barrels. With a few exceptions there was a steady decline in the production of nearly every tract in the region, which, though not large in any single locality, aggregated the amount mentioned throughout the producing districts. The largest increase for the month occurred in the vicinity of Pithole, and at this point did not exceed seventy barrels per day. In the vicinity of Rouseville several farms show a slight increase, but this was counteracted by the falling off on other tracts in that vicinity, which was greater in the aggregate than the increase. A large number of farms show no change in the production, while others vary so little as not to require mention.

The following table shows the production for March, 1871:

	Barrels.
Total shipment of crude for March, 1871, of bbls of 45 gallons each	371,331
Add to reduce to bbls of 45 gallons each	17,271
Total shipment of bbls of 45 gallons each	388,602
Stock on hand March 1st	64,944
Stock on hand April 1st	673,810
Add increase to April 1st	39,866
Total production during March	419,468
Average per day for 31 days	13,531
Average per day in May, 1870	12,385
Daily increase March, 1871, over March, 1870	1,146

At West Hickory the production probably declined about 200 bbls per day, and though the report of that vicinity exhibits a falling off of only 25 bbls, our general report of stocks and shipments shows that a decline of about 200 bbls actually occurred, and this is also confirmed by private reports from that vicinity.

Next to West Hickory, the McCray farm exhibits the greatest falling off, amounting for two hundred and fifty barrels daily. In the vicinity of Shamburg and Upper Cherry Run there was a decline of nearly one hundred barrels per day, and the farms and tracts in the vicinity of Tidioute also show a similar decrease. In the vicinity of Petroleum Center and Upper Cherry-tree Run, there was a decrease of about fifty barrels daily, as follows: Upon the Central Petroleum Company's tract, eleven barrels: Dalzell farm, eighteen barrels; Columbia farm, nine barrels; Keenan, Hyde, and Egbert, and other small tracts, from five to ten barrels each.

The Pleasantville district fell off about fifty barrels daily. Cow run and vicinity shows a decline of about twenty-five barrels, while the Mitchell, Tolls and one or two other farms on lower Cherry Run, show a daily falling off of about seventy barrels in the aggregate during the month.

The Allegheny River district, from Franklin to Brady's Bend, shows no change in the production for the month, the new wells finished in the vicinity of Bear Creek, at Parker's Landing, and at Brady's Bend serving to maintain the production, without any marked change in either direction.

DEVELOPMENT AND TERRITORY.

The month of March, though of the most favorable character for operating, witnessed an important check, though in the vicinity of Pithole a well was completed, which, in connection with the "Haskell" well of the month previous, served to swell the production in this locality and give an impetus to operations. The first of the month saw a large increase in the number of drilling wells which numbered twenty at the close of March, against one-fourth of that number at the beginning. Numerous large and well built doss or does not extend any considerable distance from the present developed territory, but will increase uncertain, and it will be from thirty to sixty days before a sufficient number of wells are completed to prove the value of this territory, or even partially define its limits.

In the vicinity of Church Run, near Titusville, two and twenty wells were finished during the month, several of which will be completed during April. No new wells of any importance were finished on this territory during the month under review.

At East Sandy about ten wells were drilled at the close of the month, though some time will elapse before a sufficient number of these are finished to make any important increase in the production in this locality.

At Brady's Bend, upon the lower Allegheny river, about twenty-five wells are going down, and active operations are in progress; though from the length of time necessary to complete the line of territory it will be weeks before any considerable portion of these are down and tested.

At Parker's Landing the number of drilling wells increased considerably during the month, and developments are progressing in a westerly and southwesterly direction, while the production of several paying wells in the vicinity of Bear creek has kept up the production of this locality, and the limits of this territory are far from being defined as yet, and from the developments in progress, there is reason to believe that this locality will prove one of important oil fields for months to come, and the production in a full proportion to the number at its present figures throughout the coming summer.

As stated before, the principal points of interest to operators, and those who desire to speculate in drilling wells are going down, are Parker's Landing, Pithole, Brady's Bend, and Church Run, and though no great results are anticipated from any one of these points it is probable that many paying wells will be found, which will, in connection with the light decline during the summer months doubtful, and perhaps increase the average yield of the region, though whether only or extend, "wild catting" should develop some unexpected field, as during the winter.

One thing is very certain, that, as a class, the producing interest have not the "scantlins" for extensive operating that marked the year 1865, and even should new and largely productive territory be discovered, with the experience of last year, it is doubtful whether there would be so many wells started, or the production be allowed to assume like proportions. There were drilled during the 1st last, 231 wells, against 159 on the 1st of March.

THE STOCK.

The increase in stock throughout the region amounted to 39,000 barrels, the total stock on hand, 673,810 barrels April 1st, against 642,944 on March 1st.

THE SHIPMENTS

The shipments of petroleum from the region, by rail and river, during March, exceeded those of February by about forty-one thousand barrels. Following is a recapitulation of the shipments:

To	Bbls.
New York	109,458
Cleveland	19,187
Boston	12,849
Philadelphia	40,631
Pittsburgh	79,149
Other points	19,188
Total	371,331

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.

Farewell Complimentary Benefit to the Retiring Manager—Presentation by Citizens—Card from the Company.

The complimentary farewell benefit tendered the retiring manager of the Pittsburgh Opera House, Mr. W. A. Canning, last evening, was a brilliant success, the source of complete gratification to all concerned. There was a large audience in attendance, and the performance was well received. Sincere regret was generally expressed at the retiracy of Mr. Canning, and many took occasion to express personally their regard for him, and to acknowledge their appreciation of his efforts to elevate the drama in Pittsburgh. At the conclusion of the second act of "Help," in response to calls, he appeared before the curtain and said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: After a residence of nearly four years in this city, I appear before you this evening for the purpose of saying farewell.

There are moments in our existence when the tongue will naturally fail to give expression to the feelings of the heart. I feel the present as one of those moments with me; yet I should be remiss in duty were I to allow the present opportunity without thanking you for your very many acts of kindness and consideration to me during my career as a manager here.

I am compelled to say "farewell" with feelings of sincerest regret. Believe me I can never forget those many kind friends who have so ably supported and assisted me in my endeavors to elevate the drama in this city.

To the gentlemen of the press I cannot find words to express my heartfelt thanks for their many acts of kindness extended to me, and I can but simply reiterate what I have so oft repeated. Gentlemen, I thank you—most heartily I thank you.

I would ask your kindest consideration, ladies and gentlemen, for the gentleman who, in a few days, will succeed me as manager of this beautiful place. I refer to Mr. John A. Ellsler. I am sure you will find him, as I ever have in my intercourse with him, a gentleman; one thoroughly capable and every respect to cater to your tastes.

The failing health of my wife has compelled me to resign my position here, her physicians having advised a trip to Europe, for which place I shortly expect to sail.

Believe me, though absent in person, I shall be with you in spirit, and shall ever wish for the success of the drama in a city that has been so treated with so much kindness.

Thanking you for the flattering compliment you have tendered me this evening, which shall ever remain a green spot in my memory, I bid you one and all, ladies and gentlemen, a hearty, heartfelt "adieu—farewell."

Mr. Canning spoke with evident feeling, and in uttering his concluding words was well nigh overcome. As he retired the curtain rose, revealing the theater company assembled upon the stage in front of a table on which were displayed rare and costly articles of silverware.

Mr. W. Taylor, Esq., a member of the bar, in a neat address explained the object of this demonstration, and presented the gift to Mr. Canning, on behalf of citizens. To Mr. Canning, in token of their esteem for him as a man and in acknowledgment of his merits in behalf of the drama.

In reply, Mr. Canning briefly expressed his heartfelt thanks, and begged to be excused from saying more, his feelings being too full for utterance. He will be the dead.

Mr. A. N. Gotthold, leading man of the company, now stepped forward and read as follows:

Mr. W. Canning:

SIR—We the ladies and gentlemen of your company deem it our duty to tender you a few farewell words on this your last night in this city. Our professional relations have always been very pleasant, and we all earnestly hope that, whatever your future lot may be, you will be surrounded with as many warm friends as you leave here. We desire most heartily to thank you for the many kindnesses you have shown us in the past, and wish you an enjoyable trip across the sea, a happy return, and a successful career, signed by the company.

This closed the ceremony. The articles presented consisted of a beautiful wine stand, a cake and pickers, pie knife, sugar serive, sugar lifter, napkin ring, ladle and lozenger, all of solid silver, and costing six hundred and fifty dollars.

Sabbath School Teachers' Union.

A regular monthly meeting of the United and Reformed Presbyterian Sabbath School Teachers' Union was held last evening in the Third U. P. Church (Dr. Brown's,) on Diamond street. The President S. B. Reed, occupied the chair, and John Montgomery acted as Secretary.

After the usual introductory exercises, the President announced the subject for discussion, "The Teacher Teaching." Circulars on the opening of discussion, and was followed by Messrs. W. H. Knox, Kerr, W. McIntyre and Dr. Brown.

After the transaction of some routine business, the Business Committee announced as a subject for discussion at the next meeting, "The importance of memmorizing Scripture in the Sabbath school. The meeting then adjourned.

A Mysterious Affair.

Last evening about nine o'clock, as a man named John Carver was walking along Sixth avenue just below Smithfield street, he was struck on the head with a brick, and fell insensible. He was carried into a barber shop near by and Dr. Gallaher summoned, who, upon examination found that he had sustained a slight fracture of the skull, the brick not appearing to have hit him with great force. He recovered in a short time and was able to walk to his home on Grant street. It is not known who hurled the brick, but as a second brick was thrown immediately after the first, it shows that the party was determined to take the young man's life.

Dr. J. P. Lyman, a well known physician of Chelsea, Mass., shot himself on Sunday.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

General Amnesty Bill Passed.

Ku-Klux Bill Reported to the Senate—Final Adjournment this Week Possible—Remarkable Statement About San Domingo Indorsed by Secretary Fish—Confirmation by the Supreme Court of a Sale Under the Confiscation Act, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10, 1871.

Ku-Klux Bill Reported to the Senate.

Senator Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, to-day reported the House Ku-Klux bill, with a few immaterial amendments. The cases of Blodgett and Goldthwaite having precedence, he moved to postpone them until the Ku-Klux matter was disposed of, but the motion was lost by one vote, and he succeeded only in getting his bill printed. Senator Hill, of Georgia, made an earnest and temperate argument against the admission of Blodgett, arraigning his colleague elect for moral and political offenses. Mr. Blodgett's friends, Morton, Stuart and others, claimed an opportunity to reply to Hill's charges, and did so at length. A general understanding was reached that a vote on the Ku-Klux bill would be taken on Thursday. Senator Thurman announced on the part of the Democracy that there would be no factious opposition. The chances are that the measure, substantially as reported in the Senate, will pass, and that the House will at once concur.

The Deficiency Bill

Will probably be finished in the House to-morrow, and the opinion is strong among members and Senators to-night that adjournment can be reached this week.

General Amnesty Bill Passed.

In the House, under the call of states, a large number of resolutions and bills were introduced and referred. The most important was Mr. Hale's amnesty bill, which was passed under a suspension of the rules by a vote of 144 to 46. The bill was supported by all the Democrats and many leading Republicans, among them Messrs. Banks, Dawes, Farnsworth, Garfield, Lynch, Hale, Scofield, Kelley, Pickering and others, including three who opposed members, Messrs. DeLarge, Turner and Wells. The passage of this bill was greeted with applause on the Democratic side, which drew forth a rebuke from the Speaker.

The German Peace Celebration

To-day was one of the most brilliant and enthusiastic had in the District for a long time. The procession was a long one, and many stores and private dwellings were richly decorated. At Schutzen Park there was a large attendance. Senators Schurz and Patterson, and Representatives Cook and Ketchum were present by special invitation, and took part in the exercises. At one part of the speeches there was general amusement at the expense of Baron Gerolt. Senator Patterson was speaking to the general satisfaction of the audience, when he referred to the great example of the union of the German States, and finally of the German Empire as a token of the unity of North Germany. Baron Gerolt, who had been quite enthusiastic as the Senator spoke of Bismarck, lifted his glass to respond, suddenly set it down and became very grave, much to the amusement of the large number that witnessed the incident.

A Remarkable Statement from Secretary Fish.

The State Department has issued a voluminous commercial publication, the portion upon San Domingo occupies a page and a half. The following portion is considered a rather remarkable statement to be indorsed by Secretary Fish: "Coffee is grown on the northern side; the production is scarcely sufficient for the consumption of the country, and it has recently been imported from St. Thomas and Curacoca. The retail price is twenty-five cents in gold. Cotton and cocoa are raised in insignificant quantities. There are no productions from the mines in the Republic. Numerous wild accounts published in the United States are gotten up by adventurers who have obtained concessions for nothing, and expect to realize profits from the credulity of their fellow-citizens. There is no question that the mineral wealth of the country is great, as these metals have been found in small quantities, but it is necessary to employ capital with intelligent search of these hidden riches would be profitable. As a warning to such as may be tempted to embark capital in San Domingo enterprises, it is my duty to state that Mr. Heneker, an English gentleman who resided in this country more than thirty years, as consul, merchant, banker and planter, died on the island. He was a member of the Geological Society of London, and of many scientific and learned bodies. The plaintiff was injured by the breaking of a coal car, at the time of Bailey's flight.

Counsel, Judge Stowe, the case of McIntosh vs. Mary Vitterton, action in ejectment for a lot of ground in Birmingham, Pittsburgh.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

138. (O. L.) Gehring vs. Bates.
5. Warring vs. King.
16. (N. L.) Hite vs. Negley.
20. Milliken vs. Critchlow.
25. Mellon vs. Hindman.
36. Nitt vs. Spencer et al.
51. Flanders vs. Bunting.
72. Palfrey vs. Hall & Langdon.
87. Baldwin vs. Kennedy et ux.
88. Prentz vs. Williams et al.
92. Bonehert vs. Taylor.
40. Second National Bank vs. Nasser.
41. Magoon vs. Bank of St. Louis.
42. Burns vs. Knipschild.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Lee vs. Tee & R. and the P., F. W. & C. R. R. Co., previously reported, this morning returned a verdict for defendants.

The case of the Citizens' Gas Fuel Company vs. Joseph Dilworth and James Benny, Jr., was next taken up. This is an action to recover for the use of an oil tank.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

164. Hays et al. vs. McDonald et. al.
141. Kilgan vs. Arbuthnot.
80. Apfelbaum vs. Hinderbrich.
168. (O. L.) Irwin vs. Shaffer.
95. Wylie vs. Mohn Petroleum Co.
101. Harsh vs. Baker.
126. Alleyne et al. vs. Coleman.
160. Kelley vs. Burns.

The Elyria *Democrat* says: "On Wednesday last a male child was born in Avon, perfect in all respects, except that it had no outlet to its bowels. Dr. Langdon, who was in attendance, saw at once that it could not live, and he would be through a skillful surgical operation, and the case was submitted to Dr. Mintie, of this place, who performed a very delicate operation, relieving the bowels and restoring the natural order of things. The child is now doing well, with every prospect of perfect recovery."

Mrs. Mary Murray, murdered by her husband in Philadelphia a few weeks since, was the daughter of Rev. C. J. Frederick, of the German Lutheran Church, Marietta.

John Lonsborough, of Ridgeville, Lorain county, whose wife ran away with a young fellow two or three months ago, has permitted her to return to her home, after long importuning.

Harrison & Bros.' chemical works in Philadelphia, were damaged by fire yesterday to the extent of $15,000 or $20,000.

Pittsburgh and Baltimore.

The Bond of Union Riveted.

Continuous Rail Between the Monumental and the Iron Cities.

Last Spike Driven Yesterday.

Dispatch from President Hughart.

The First Passenger Train—Account of the Trip—Confluence and Other Points, Etc., Etc.

The following dispatch announces the gratifying consummation of a work which has been long anticipated, and which must tend largely to enhance our business, swell our population, and increase our wealth:

SECTION 96, P. & C. R. R.,
MONDAY, April 10, 1871.

C. D. Brigham, Esq., Editor Pittsburgh Commercial:

We drove the last spike at 3:20 o'clock to-day.

W. G. HUGHART,
President P. & C. R. R. Co.

From Pittsburgh to Cumberland.

The last spike, binding the rail which closed the gap in the track, and completed the connection between Pittsburgh and Baltimore *via* Cumberland, was driven yesterday afternoon at twenty minutes past three o'clock, at a point near the Forge Bridge, three miles west of Mineral Point, the original place of meeting of the trackla yers.

The President, W. G. Hughart, Esq., and Chief Engineer and former President, R. H. Latrobe, Esq., of Baltimore, performed the duty of "spiking" the last rail.

SPEECHES OF MESSRS. LATROBE AND HUGHART.

A very large crowd of people witnessed the driving of the last spike. While it was being driven there was loud cheering, and when it had been finished Mr. Latrobe said: I commenced the road in 1827, and the President completed it. I have always attached more honor to the one who finishes a work of this kind than to him who commences it, and I cheerfully give to the President that honor. Continuing he said, five and thirty years ago he came over the valley and made the first survey of the line, and was it not now an occasion for joy and gladness that that line at last was completed. He said that it was a great road, and proceeded in his usual eloquent style to portray to the people of Somerset county the untold benefits they would derive by the completion of the road. He next referred to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to which the Connellsville Company had allied itself, and stated that the driving of the last spike did not by any means complete the road. Were it to stop here it would not be in accordance with the age of progress. There was yet a great work to be done, and when it was done and the road successfully opened, the speaker would be brought to realize the many advantages of an independant line. He then thanked the people for their kind attention, and characterized the gladness and joy everywhere manifested as befitting the occasion. He congratulated Mr. Hughart not only as a most successful President, but on having struck more correct blows on the spike, and excusing himself for his brevity, he said he was not much given to oratory on the labor attendant upon driving the spikes. He was better pleased with hearing applause, and when done was vociferously cheered.

Mr. Hughart was now called on from every quarter, and, after a few remarks, said it would be for any one present but those sturdy sons of toil who had labored night and day to complete the road on this line of road. He said nobody had been invited by him, but he most heartily welcomed everybody present to the event. He was glad to welcome to the people of Western Pennsylvania. (Cheers). What could be added in addition to what Mr. Latrobe had spoken. The completion of the road had let the bright sun of heaven in upon the county and its people. It would bring gold to the county into civilization. (Cheers.) He could but add earnest and heartfelt thanks to God for what had been done. To this end he would say "amen" from the lips of a great many.

He said that the road was only understood at one time that the hemispheres were divided into three partitions—land, water and the Pennsylvania Railroad. But now there was a fourth, and that was the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. He said that the road had the bright sun of heaven upon the county and its people, and that the people were

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1871.

AT LAST! The last spike in building the Connellsville Railroad was driven at three o'clock and twenty minutes yesterday afternoon. We extend to President HOGHART the congratulations he so much deserves.

THERE appears to be a fair prospect of an early resumption of work in the Anthracite coal mines. A portion of the military have been sent home, and it is scarcely probable that active employment will be given to those that remain.

THE jury in the great Philadelphia church case were out thirty-six hours, and stood, we are assured, eleven for the plaintiffs and one for the defendants, GEORGE H. STUART and others, instead of one for the plaintiffs and eleven for the defendants, as telegraphed, and as the Philadelphia papers also stated.

THE Paris revolution is nearing the ultimate passage of bloody carnage. If reports are to be relied upon Paris is to be assaulted by the Government troops to-day, a step that cannot fail of being attended by fearful carnage, unless indeed the revolutionists disband, of which there is scarcely a probability. That entrance to the city will be gained is altogether probable, only, however, to find a large part of the populace maddened and yet to be brought under law and order. It is a bloody page in the history of fallen France.

A LONDON letter states that nothing is more certain than that, so far as England is concerned, the United States can have Canada whenever the latter is persuaded to ask England's consent to transfer herself. But so long as the Canadians wish to remain under the British flag England is bound to stand by them. It only remains to be added that as yet no very general disposition of that kind has been manifested by the Canadians, and on these conditions the prospect for the consummation is not flattering.

MR. DELARGE is a colored member of Congress from South Carolina, and a man of good ability. In a speech, a few days ago, on the disorders in his State, he did not attempt to conceal that they were considerably owing to the presence of irresponsible adventurers, called carpet-baggers; and he assured his Republican friends that, unless they were prepared to concede something to this fact, no amount of legislation by Congress would prove effective in suppressing such outrages.

A CURIOUS *non sequitur* occurs in the report of the San Domingo Commissioners. They observe that "the courage and devotion wasted in the insurrection is abundant proof of their capacity for self government and regular political action." This is ludicrously inconsequential, especially when one considers the ripe ability and experience of the Commissioners. If perpetual insurrection is evidence of intelligence and power of self-restraint, and proof of fitness for Republican institutions, the cut-throats of Mexico, the fratricides of Paris and the malcontents of Ireland, are the world's teachers of political wisdom. Is chaos a safe foundation to build upon? Would the Commissioners like to dwell in a residence hard by the crater of Vesuvius? Courage? Well, it is a good quality: but prize fighters possess it as well as exemplary citizens.

IF the development of morals had kept pace with the advance of science the world by this time would have trodden close upon the millennium. The promise of SHAKSPEARE'S "tricksy sprite," Puck, that he would "put a girdle round the earth in forty minutes," is about to be fulfilled. The telegraphic belt will be completed within the next four weeks. The line from London to Singapore has just been finished, and will be extended to Hong Kong within the period mentioned. As London is already in communication with San Francisco by way of New York, it follows that when connection shall have been established between London and Hong Kong, persons residing in the latter city will be able to communicate with San Francisco almost as readily and rapidly as though a Pacific cable connected the two places. The constantly increasing trade between China and our Pacific coast will make telegraphic correspondence a necessity to the merchants of both countries.

IN VIEW of recent Ku-Klux outrages, the St. Louis *Republican*, one of the most leading Democratic journals in the country, advises "the people of the South" to organize bands to hunt out and exterminate the scoundrels who commit them. It admits that the effect of these outrages is to invite military interference and stringent measures by Congress. These depredators, it says, "assume to represent, and to act, in the name of Southern feeling, only to invite measureless woes upon the whole white population of the South. They deserve nothing from the Southern people but merciless extermination, for they are, in truth, purveyors to Radicalism and foes to Southern peace and security." The *Republican* omits to refer to the important fact that outrages increase in proportion to the boldness of the Northern Democracy. The Republican reverse in New Hampshire probably cost a score of lives of loyal men in the South. The advice of the *Republican* is good as far as it goes, but had it said that these outrages will never cease until the Democratic allies of the Ku-Klux disband, it would have said something to the point.

THE Memphis *Appeal* is delighted with Senator BLAIR'S letter in favor of repealing the Fourteenth and Fifteenth constitutional amendments, whereby the fruits of the great struggle against secession were fully secured. "The Democratic Party in the next contest for the Presidency," says that exponent of Democratic principles, "must "not lower its flag by an acknowledgment of "either the wisdom or validity of an admitted *usurpation* of a most mischievous and *revolutionary* character—one that strikes a "death blow to the very vitals of the Federal system, and clears the way of all obstacles to a speedy and absolute centralized despotism. How can the Democratic party "go before the country, and after holding "up the unconstitutional outrages of radicalism, exposing their usurpations and the "infamies of the reconstruction acts, coolly "wind up their assaults by gently bending "their heads and declaring, 'We accept the "situation;' the measures upon which we "have warred and about which we have "made such a hullabaloo, are 'accomplished "facts?'" In other words, the Democratic Party, in the next Presidential contest, must take an appeal from the verdict of the war, and fight on that issue. Very well, the country is probably ready for that.

THE very highest order of bravery is needed to lead a forlorn hope or to defend an impracticable position. The courage of absolute sacrifice is required in both cases. In ordinary offensive and defensive movements the chances of success and of safety are, to say the least, equal; but to do battle against tremendous odds, whether of numbers or position, demands the exercise of the martyr spirit. Yet this is the devotion exhibited by a prominent New York politico-literary weekly, which comes to the rescue of MESSRS. FIELD, FISK, TWEED, HALL—*et id omne genus* of the Erie and Tammany Kings. It does not merely defend its clients, it justifies them. The superb chivalry which actuates it is splendid, and recalls the old piquant days of knighthood with a vividness one would hardly have thought possible. It reminds us of the disinterestedness of the half-tipsy wag, who, being in church upon an occasion when the preacher requested all who were in favor of the extension of a certain christianizing movement to make the usual sign of lifting the right hand, found himself to be the only person who failed to do so. "Now," said the minister, "let all who are opposed to the movement signify their dissent." Whereupon the reveller arose and gravely remarked that he was well aware he was about to express himself in favor of the devil, but that he did not like to see an old friend voted down with such remarkable unanimity, and that he therefore voted against the proposition on the grounds of fair play to one who could not be present to make himself heard in person. The kind-heartedness of our amiable contemporary is admirable, but as for its morals and its judgment, perhaps the least said the better.

A CHICAGO journal of the Democratic persuasion has a article entitled "The Wonders of Insanity." We judge it to be a description of the *modus operandi* by which its editorials are produced.

THE New York *Tribune* has a two column editorial on General Butler, in which the position of leader of the Republicans in the House of Representatives is claimed for the Massachusetts member. We differ from our sprightly contemporary. There can be no doubt either of his great capacity, strength of will, knowledge of parliamentary tactics or fertility of resources under the most imminent stress. But these qualities do not constitute leadership; they are only constituent elements of it. To be in the true sense a leader, a man must have conscience, moderation, clear-mindedness, courage toward opponents, belief in the capacity and integrity of his own friends, and must neither be blinded by party zeal nor consider himself the sun around which all the lesser planets revolve. The very greed and lust of leadership which distinguishes General Butler prevents him from being accepted as chief. If he were more modest he would be more successful. If he were less vehement he would be more strong. None is not always an indication of power. Self-reliance is a very different quality from egotism. It is well to dare greatly when the daring is accompanied by wise thinking, but not otherwise. Men who are so inordinately ambitious of power that they would rather reign in hell than serve in heaven are not likely to make fit leaders for either place. We give General Butler full credit for consummate adroitness, dexterity, and cat-like facility of falling on his feet. He is like a ball made of India rubber. He is so elastic that he cannot be kept down. But neither can a balloon, until the gas is out of it. General Butler is a remarkably buoyant politician but he is not leader of the Republicans in Congress.

FATHER HYACINTHE writes to a friend in Baltimore, under date of Paris, March 30th, as follows:

"At this moment in Paris we are under the blow of an insurrection as crazy as it is criminal, which is dishonoring France before the eyes of the enemy that is still at our gates; and which, while it promises law and order in the present, compromises liberty still more in the future. Not by courses such as these shall we reach the settlement of the Republic, and the uplifting again of France."

After referring to the angry parties in the Catholic Church in Europe, and the renewed controversy that is impending on the restoration of peace and order, he says:

"For my own part, I am afflicted, indeed, at these profound distractions among Christians, but I am not cast down. I firmly believe in the work of Jesus Christ in the world. I will say more: I believe in the Catholic Church, whose son and whose minister I still remain, notwithstanding all I have suffered from the parties who are dividing it and lording over it. I am sure of its future, in spite of its present disasters, and indeed in consequence of these disasters. When all is lost, all will be saved."

ONE of the returned San Domingo correspondents has taken the lecture field, and others are shortly expected to follow. If this is to be the case we shall begin to regret that the accommodations of the Tennessee were so ample and that the ship returned so soon. Our "gifted associates" have already told us all they knew respecting that wonderful land of cocoa-nuts, clam shells, earthquakes and insurrections—some of them, indeed, a good deal more than they knew—and we protest against any further infliction of the subject upon us. We have already had "too much pudding for a shilling" in this particular. We suspect San Domingo is dead, or at least in a condition of suspended animation. Let us have peace, gentlemen of the silver tongue.

THE *Liberal Christian* having undergone a change of management, the *Golden Age* proffers certain advice to Rev. Dr. Bellows, the new incumbent of the editorial chair, in the course of which he says that it takes two things to make a successful paper, namely, specific gravity and specific levity. He concedes the Doctor's possession of the former, but thinks him lacking in the latter, and advises him to engage a person to fill the vacancy. From all which—if we did not know that the *Golden Age* was on the high road to fortune—we should infer that Titus had grown tired of his new venture, and were seeking an engagement for himself.

PHILADELPHIA, according to the returns of the assessors for 1871, has four hundred and fifty church edifices, more than a hundred in excess of any other city on the continent. Except the Roman Catholic Cathedral on Logan square, that city has no great church structure. All are of moderate size, and, although many are costly and elegant, there are few that are in any degree striking as specimens of architectural taste or talent. The policy of striving after number rather than quality seems to have prevailed in respect to churches as well as to dwellings, which is considered right in a religious point of view, though not in an architectural.

BUSINESS MEN in Chicago have been seized with a spasm of morality. Believing that the "growing practice of Sunday advertising tends to prevent the proper observance of the Christian Sabbath, and that the moral, religious and business interests of the city would be promoted by its discontinuance," firms to the number of about one hundred have signed an agreement not to "advertise in any Sunday newspaper," and request all business men of the city to unite with them in the effort to effect this reform. The proprietors of the Sunday papers will doubtless argue that "reform" is more urgent in other directions.

THE trouble in the anthracite coal regions, it appears, originated with the Irish element, which has been in the ranks of all the Pennsylvania riots in the past, and this fact brings forcibly to mind one reason which has been given why the English system of arbitration, now working with good results in some parts of England, cannot be introduced successfully here. This is, that our mining classes are not composed of an homogeneous population whose interests are in common, but include every nationality with diverse interests, for all of whom it will be impossible to arbitrate satisfactorily, if they can themselves be brought to agree to any plan.

REFERRING to the admission to bail in that city, in the sum of $10,000, of a man who stabbed to death a fellow gambler, the Louisville *Commercial* says: The time was when a murderer was recognized and treated as such, but of late no one commits a deed worthy of this dreadful term. It is manslaughter; a blow struck in the heat of passion; irresponsibility, arising from undue excitement; temporary aberration of the mind; insanity, and scores of other excuses, of which the criminal lawyer has an abundance, ready at hand, but never murder. The murderer is the object of sympathy, and the victim is forgotten. Verily human life is cheap, and the blessed law a mass of incomprehensibility.

The Result in Connecticut.

From the Springfield Republican.

Who shall be Governor in Connecticut will apparently have to be settled by the Legislature, first, in revising the official count of the votes by the State canvassers, and passing judgment upon it; and, second, if the count, so revised, shows no choice by the people, in proceeding itself to an election. It is quite possible now, that the question will turn finally on the acceptance of votes for Mr. English in which his first name or his initials are wrongly given; and, if so, the votes being clearly intended for him, there can be no doubt that the Legislature will so count as it is—will count them for him, and decide the case in his favor.

"FISK owns a laundry in Jersey City, in which he washes the linen of the Erie road, but the ironing is done in a machine shop."

A little while ago there was a water-famine in Jersey City. We were at the time puzzled to account for it, but it is all explained now. The incomparable dirtiness of everything connected with the road in question only causes us to wonder that the water consumed in the washing process has not before now drained the Hudson river dry.

NEW SCHOOL LAW—POWER TO BORROW MONEY.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

In your issue of this date I find the text of a bill which has just passed both branches of the Legislature, vesting in the Courts of Common Pleas the power to authorize school directors to borrow money. Upon examining the provisions of the bill I am surprised that such a measure should receive the sanction of the Legislature of a State which boasts in its common school system. Ostensibly designed to relieve the Legislature from an annual batch of bills from all parts of the State, it is in reality a measure calculated not only to disturb but to prevent the further progress of our educational system.

I notice, first, the power to borrow money is limited to five per cent. of the last triennial assessment of the property of the district. In the thickly populated districts of the cities five per cent. may be sufficient, but in the suburban and country districts where the assessments are but a pittance, five per cent. will be inadequate. In a district where the assessment is not more than a twentieth or a tenth of the actual value of property (and there are many such in the country), five per cent. will realize but a sorry pittance to provide school house accommodations for our children.

It limits the rate of interest to six per cent. In this neighborhood, at least, money cannot be obtained at that rate. No one would attempt it. Such a limitation will drive School Directors to dangerous expedients in their efforts to discharge the duty which the school laws make obligatory to provide accommodation for the education of all the school children of their district. The most likely course would be to pay the contracts in bonds. As but few builders are able to take contracts payable in that way, the inevitable result would be to create a monopoly of that few; and, as competition would be destroyed, they would make their bids sufficiently low to cover a large discount on the bonds, and give them a larger margin of profit than they would have were the Boards able to pay in cash.

But the most serious objection to the bill is the provision "that before exercising jurisdiction in the premises of the Board of School Directors for such decree, the said Board shall produce to the Court the consent in writing of a majority in number of the qualified electors of such district, and also of those persons who shall then represent a majority of the aforesaid assessed valuation appearing on the aforesaid decree." In most cases it may not be very difficult to obtain the consent of a majority of the qualified voters, but in very few districts can the consent of those who represent a majority of the valuation be obtained. There are districts in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh where a majority of the valuation is owned by non-residents—persons who have no local interests, and who are rich enough to look contemptuously upon the common school system. I have in my mind at present a district in which the majority of property is owned by half a dozen persons, four of whom are non-residents and the other two opposed to common school improvement. Though every voter and resident property owner in that district were to consent, yet the Court dare not exercise jurisdiction. I do not argue that non-resident property owners would oppose such a measure. They are not required to oppose it. They are under no request for their consent: "I have no interest in your local affairs—build your school house if you wish."

I am in favor of vesting the Common Pleas with discretion over this whole system. It will protect people and taxpayers from the burdens oftentimes placed on them by special legislation obtained without their knowledge. But the Courts ought to have a reasonable discretion to authorize the borrowing of money in every case in which the School Board act for the best interests of the people. The present measure requires four weeks' notice to be given of the intended application. Such a notice is eminently proper, because it gives ample opportunity for opposing any application and to urge every reason why the Board should not have authority to borrow money. With the evidence pro and contra, the incomparable dirtiness of everything connected with the road in question only causes us to wonder that the water consumed in the washing process has not before now drained the Hudson river dry. should be a necessity for a new building, authority to borrow money should be granted if only a majority were actually consenting; but, on the contrary, authority should not be granted even though a majority were in favor of it. The question should be determined by the Court, but also the amount and the rate of interest, for on those questions the people could have a hearing.

I hope that Governor Geary will carefully examine this bill, and mark out to it the fate it deserves. As a friend of our common school system, conspicuously known as such, he cannot let it go on our statute book. He should veto it at once, so that the friends of the system may be able to prepare and have passed before adjournment a bill shedding in the interests of

PITTSBURGH, April 7, 1871. COMMON SCHOOLS.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The temperance men of Newark, New Jersey, are making a determined effort to reduce the number of licensed drinking saloons in that city, and one effect of their action has been the adoption of a resolution by the Excise Board that no petition for a license will be entertained unless the residences of the freeholders signing the certificate accompanying the same were stated.

A rather rough joke was played on a lobbyist in the New Jersey Legislature last week. One of his friends prepared two paper horns, fastened them under his coat collar, and thus he paraded to and fro, to the immense delight of the spectators. He was a little inclined to be angry, however, when somebody carried the joke still further by asking him if he hadn't taken a *horn* too many for so early in the day.

Strawberries, very red and as large as a plum, were sold in New Orleans last week at seventy-five cents a quart. They are not sweet as those grown at the North, for the reason, it is said, that they do not receive the same cultivation and care.

Two of the surviving daughters (one of them is a widow) of the late Chief Justice TANEY, are in humble circumstances, earning their livelihood as copying clerks, in Washington. In view of this fact, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the members of the Washington bar, have called upon the legal profession throughout the United States to contribute to a fund which will serve to lift the daughters of the deceased Judge above all possibility of want. Contributions in considerable amount have already been made.

The Bar Committee in Louisville seem much perplexed in their investigation of the transactions and *modus operandi* of the "shyster" practice in the City Court, and have repeatedly asked for further time to make their report. One of the committee, in relating his experience, is reported to have said: "I have found that the only way a respectable lawyer could keep a client in the City Court was to knock him down and sit on him! Yes, sir, just to knock him down and sit on him! Then you've got him sure! But, if you should try to address the Court, a shyster would be certain to steel your client from under your very coat-tail—right from under your coat-tail, sir!"

A new kind of wooden pavement is being introduced in the west, called "Miller's Improved," which is said to combine all the good qualities of the Nicolson with very essential improvements, one of which consists in the removal with facility of each single block without displacing others. The expense is also said to be less than that of any other wooden pavement.

Baltimore, in respect to the observance of the Sabbath day, is claimed to be in advance of any large city in the Union. Every place of amusement is closed and no business of any sort is permitted. Even the cigar shops and and lager beer saloons are shut, and not even a confectionery store, or any other, even by stealth, is open. No "street walkers" are permitted, and if the "social evil" exists, it is almost unknown to the inhabitants. Beggars are seldom seen, and everybody seems employed and industrious.

The National Guard of New Jersey are to be ordered out for a six days' encampment this summer, and will go to Long Branch or Cape May.

The senior class of Colby University, Me., with the exception of four members, has been suspended for "cutting" their recitations in the morning of April 1st, and have refused to sign an acknowledgment, holding that the offense is too slight to call for such discipline.

The manufacture of salt on quite an extensive scale has been commenced at Brandenburg, Meade county, Ky. Five or six salt wells near that place have been running for several years, but until recently they have not been developed. They have fallen into the hands of enterprising men, who are said to be working them with good success. The salt water is boiled by gas obtained from the same wells from which the water flows.

Mrs. Sarah Hand, who died at Cape May Court House, Va., last week, at the age of ninety-three years, was the last survivor of the young girls who strewed flowers in the pathway of General Washington when he passed through Trenton, in 1797, on his way to New York.

No brown corn is to be raised in Northwestern Illinois this year, the present ruinous prices having terrified the farmers. The market price is only from twenty to sixty dollars a ton, and the corn cannot be raised for less than seventy-five dollars. Speculators are buying up all of the crop which remains on hand.

PERSONAL.

Ludwig Lowe, a famous German actor, attached to the Austrian Court Theater, died recently at Vienna. He had been connected with the stage for fifty years, and had three hundred *roles*, in which he had appeared at the Hofburg Theater alone 3,700 times. On one occasion, at Prague, when playing Carl Moore in Schiller's Robbers, by some accident a pistol was discharged, shattering the fourth and fifth fingers of his hand. He did not falter or blanche for a moment, but went through the whole scene with all his accustomed power. Though incapable, though the moment the curtain fell he fainted, overcome at last by physical pain. The surgeons declared that the sinews of the little finger were so injured that it would never recover its natural pliancy, and put the question to the actor whether he would have it healed straight or crooked. "Crooked, of course," exclaimed Lowe, without the moment's hesitation. "How would I look shaking my flat arm and body in a supposed passion, and with my little finger sticking straight out in front like a unicorn's horn? It would ruin the situation entirely!"

A correspondent having visited Gen. Sherman at his room at the War Office, at Washington, says: His office is one of the smallest I met with occupied by an official of any grade, and it was also one of the neatest. In fact the office in its appointments had nothing to indicate that it was not the sitting-room of some refined private dwelling. I mention this because it must indicate some characteristic quality of the occupant's mind. Gen. Sherman we had not seen for some twelve years. Time deals with him gently, for there was very little difference in his personal appearance between the Principal of the Military Academy at Alexandria, La., 1861, and the veteran hero of the "march from Atlanta to the sea."

Hawthorne must have been an unusually bright boy. At the age of ten he wrote in his diary: This morning the bucket got off the chain and dropped back into the well. I wanted to go down on the stones and get it. Mother would not consent for fear the well might cave in, but hired Samuel Shaner to go down. In the goodness of her heart she thought the son of old Mrs. Shane not quite so valuable as the son of the Widow Hawthorne. God bless her for all her love for me, though it may be somewhat selfish.

A young gentleman connected with the High Commission, now sitting in Washington, proposes to ask some half a dozen young ladies whom he has met in that city, and whom he considers worthy of the honor, to give him their photographs to take with him on his return to England. In return he will show the pictures to his friends at home as types of American beauty, and will further reward the ladies by allowing them to draw straws for a jewelled cross now in his possession.

THE THREAD-BARE QUESTION.

San Domingo Cocoanuts and Bananas to Pay the National Debt.

The speech of Mr. MORRILL, the distinguished Republican Senator from Vermont, in the United States Senate, on Friday last, was an unexpected and it may be final array of arguments against the San Domingo policy. We quote the following passage on the idea of paying the national debt with cocoanuts and bananas:

A critical examination of the trade of Santo Domingo has been provoked, and its absolute nakedness, therefore, deserves to be fully exposed. In consequence has been magnified by being confounded with that of Hayti, although the latter in fact little Republic is quite restricted. Of coffee we imported in 1866, from Hayti 4,631,181 pounds, and from San Domingo only 37,818 pounds. From Hayti we imported 30,827 pounds of cocoa and 219,-098 pounds of cotton, but none from San Domingo. Of sugar we got $20,092 worth from Hayti, and $10,-111 worth from Santo Domingo. Of dye-woods we received from Hayti to the amount of $9,541, and but much to you think, Mr. President, from Santo Domingo? Remember the immense forests we have been told about, only requiring a few blows of the woodman's axe to ship countless cargoes. The answer is, all told, was to the value of $5,000. Nearly half of all our imports from Santo Domingo were in two items—$16,326 in mahogany and $20,699 in logwood! Why, sir, the mill men and farmers not many miles from this capital do nearly as large a business every winter in cutting and selling cordwood! It would be eclipsed by the trade of mere boys in Michigan or Maine! Of tropical fruits—and here certainly we ought to find a surfeit, the growth is so luxuriant, so entirely laborless!—the amount we have to acknowledge is $21 for ripe fruits and $5 for pressed fruits! The owner of a California garden would feel himself treated unhandsomely if a single visitor should not consume or carry away more than one whole year's importation from San Domingo! Here are the facts taken from our own documents. Mr. President, instead of this the two hundred million theory—"the house that Jack built"—which grave Senators have indorsed in this chamber! Do they warrant the financial predictions?

If we may accept the theory of the President in his annual message, the annexation of Santo Domingo would be the appropriate plaster, not only for nearly all our national fevers, but for those of other lands. It would be a cure for many evils at home—naval, military, financial, moral, commercial, and political—and would be a panacea for reforms greatly needed abroad. A panacea of such extraordinary power requires for its proof, not trial, of small virtue anywhere, and certainly cannot be counted upon where it has signally failed in the hands of the political quacks of Europe often has been by other nations.

The opinion of the President of the United States, official and personal, are entitled to great consideration; and having given them that consideration, and with inclination to feel that they must be adopted or rejected, with perfect independence, as God enables us to see the right. The message and the bill are rejected by me.

"It is to provide honest means of paying our honest debts without overtaking the people."

But how? Mr. President, I do not touch in earnest to deal in jokes, and this must be treated as a serious matter. It seems to be urged that annexation would enable the United States to obtain from Santo Domingo all of our sugar, coffee, tobacco and tropical fruits; and it is then added:

"The production of our own supply of these articles will cut off more than $100,000,000 of our annual imports, besides largely increasing our exports. With such a picture it is easy to see how our large debt abroad is ultimately to be extinguished. How would it do for a Secretary of the Treasury to entertain such speculative visions? Treasury estimates must be built upon the basis of actual ascertained facts. The imagination is a poor financier, wholly without thrift, and given to the wildest disbursements. Let alone the grand assumption as to the capacity of Santo Domingo to produce all the articles enumerated, and Cuba, Porto Rico, and all the sugar countries of the world—not stopping even to deny the averment that it is capable of supporting ten millions of people in luxury," how are these vast products when grown to be covered into the Treasury of the United States?

New Cabinet Minister Wanted.

[From Tilton's Golden Age.]

Apropos to the remark recently made by us, concerning the fatal difficulty which all American Presidents experience in piercing the atmosphere of obsequious assent which surrounds them, and of breathing any gales of truth blowing straight from the people, there has come to us this anecdote concerning President Lincoln. One of Mr. Lincoln's most intimate and trusted political friends, who had been absent in Europe during the first year of his administration, returned to this country only to find the President girded about by men, who, as he thought, warped, colored, and disguised the truth in their communications to him. The President and his friend thereupon made a bargain that a certain person, perfectly trusted by each of them, should have access to the Presidential car at all times, day or night, for the special purpose of telling unpleasant truths; and the bargain was faithfully carried out, greatly to Mr. Lincoln's credit and benefit. Dr. Johnson said that the hardest thing to get at in this world is a fact. The emphasis of that saying needs to be ten times reduplicated in its applications to the case of an American President. We are not in favor of a very large increase in the number of Cabinet officers; but, in our opinion, there should be at least one more added to the present number. There ought to be in the Cabinet a "Secretary of the Exact Truth." It would take a brave man to fill that office.

[From Harper's Weekly.]

BANTY TIM.

BY JOHN HAY.

[Remarks of Sergeant Tilman Jay to the White Man's Club of the settlement of Spunky Point, Illinois.]

I reckon I git your drift, gents—
You 'low the boy sha'n't stay;
This is a white man's country;
You're Democrats, you say;
And whereas, and seein', and wherefore,
The times bein' all ont o' jint,
The nigger has got to scoot
From the limits o' Spunky P'int!

Let's reason the thing a minute;
I'm an old-fashioned Dimocrat too,
Though I hain't my politics out o' the way
For to keep till the war was through.
But I come back here, allowin'
To vote as I used to do,
Though it grravels me like the devil to train
Along o' sich fools as you.

Now dog my cats if I kin see,
In all the light of the day,
What you've got to do with the question
If Tim shall go or stay,
And furder than that I give notice,
If one of you fetches the boy,
He kin check his trunks to a warmer clime
Than he'll find in Illanoy.

Why, blame your hearts, jest hear me!
You know that ungodly day
When our left struck Vicksburg Hights, how ripped
And torn and tattered we lay.
When the rest retreated I staid behind,
For reasons sufficient to me—
With a rift caved in, and a leg on a strike,
I sprawled on that cursed glacee.

Lord! how the hot sun went for us,
And hrilled and blistered and burned!
How Johnny rebel bullets whizzed round us
When a cuss in his death-grip turned!
Till along toward dusk I seen a thing
I could n't believe for a spell:
That bizgery that Tim was a-crawlin' to me
Through that fire-proof, gilt-edged hell!

The rebels seen him as quick as me,
And the bullets buzzed like bees;
But he jumped for me, and shouldered me,
Though it sed brought him once to his knees:
But he staggered up, and packed me off,
With a dozen stumbles and falls,
Till safe in our lines he dropped us both,
His black hide ridged with balls.

So, my gentle gazelles, that's my answer,
And here stays Banty Tim.
He trumped Death's ace for me that day,
And I'm not goin' back on him!
You may rezoloot till the cows come home,
But of one of you lonches the boy,
He'll wrastle his hash to-night in hell,
Or my name's not Tilman Jay!

[From Harper's Weekly.]

IN THE MISSION GARDEN—(1865.)

BY BRET HARTE.

FATHER FELIPE.

I speak not the English well, but Pachita
She speak for me: is it not so, my Pancha?
Eh, little rogue! Come, salute me the stranger
Americano.

Sir, in my country we say, "Where the heart is
There live the speech." Ah! you not understand? So!
Pardon an old man—what you call "of fogy"—
Padre Felipe!

Old, Senor, old! just so old as the Mission,
You see that pear tree? How old you think, Senor?
Fifteen year? Twenty? Ah, Senor, just *Fifty*
Come since I plant him!

You like the wine? It is some at the Mission,
Made from the grape of the year Eighteen Hundred,
All the same time when the earthquake he came to
San Juan Bautista.

But Pancha is twelve, and she is the rose-tree;
And I am the *Padre*, and this is the garden.
And Pancha we say: but her name is Francisca,
Same like her mother.

Ka, you knew *her*? No? Ah! it is a story—
But I speak not, like Pachita, the English,
So? If I try, you will sit here beside me,
And shall not laugh, eh?

When the American come to the Mission
Many arrive t—the house of Francisca.
One—he was fine man—he love the cattle
Of Jose Castro.

So! he came much, and Francisca she saw him;
And it was Love—and a very dry season—
And the pears bake on the tree—and the rain come,
But not Francisca.

Not for one year: and one night I have walk much
Under the olive tree, when comes Francisca—
Comes to me here, with her child, this Francisca—
Under the olive tree.

Sir, it was sad—but I speak not the English—
Like the star here, and she wait for her husband
He come no more, and she sleep on the hill side!
There stands Pancha!

Ah! there's the Angelus. Will you enter?
Or shall you walk in the garden with Pancha?
Go, little rogue—sh—attend to the stranger.
Adios, Senor.

PACHITA (*briskly.*)
So, he's been telling that yarn about mother?
Bless you, he tells it to every stranger.
Folks about yer say the old man's my father.
What's your opinion?

STATE NEWS.

An infant daughter of John Ross, of Titusville, was drowned in a water barrel last Thursday.

One distillery in Westmoreland county has in store over 11,000 barrels of whisky.

Joseph Hiland himself in Schuylkill county prison last week. He was insane.

Sarah Martin, aged sixty, was drowned in Marsh creek, at Bellefonte, a few days ago.

Christian D. Busse, Esq., died in Northampton county, on the 2d inst., at the age of eighty-two. He had been a Justice of the Peace for forty-three consecutive years, and was probably the oldest justice in the State.

Mr. John Pursel, of Lime Ridge, Columbia county, suddenly and mysteriously disappeared from his home about five weeks ago, and apprehensions are felt that he has been foully dealt with.

The Presbyterians of Huntington have contracted with Mr. Hughes, of Bellefonte, for the erection of a church at a cost of $25,000.

The Lewisburg *Chronicle* says that the Driesbach Church, in Buffalo township, Union county, will soon be ready for its centennial anniversary, and calls upon its members to gather up its fragments, and all in the laymen of early days and have a reunion.

Col. Muckle, the financial manager of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, has invented an instrument to open letters, by means of which one hundred per minute can be cut. This is a convenient article for the proprietor of a newspaper, and for all who have an extensive correspondence.

Scientific and inventive minds in Philadelphia are giving a good deal of attention and inquiry as to the best plan by which the rather frequently recurring explosions of kitchen boilers may be prevented. It is estimated that there are not less than one-half of 20,000 houses having kitchen ranges, behind which is laid a steam boiler that is subject to the same generation of condition as ordinary steam boilers, like them, liable under certain conditions to explode.

The Northampton Beneficial Society, of Easton, has since its organization, thirty-one years ago, paid out in the shape of benefits to its members, in case of sickness, etc., $41,159 11.

The Valley Furnace, at Sharon, which was put into blast on the last instant, is now making from twelve to fourteen tons of good iron a day. McIntosh, Hemphill & Co., of this city, built the engine, which is of one hundred horse power. The proprietors of the new furnace, the Otis Iron Company, are as yet undecided as to which they will erect next—a rolling mill or another furnace; but the Sharon *Herald* is assured that one or the other will be built at an early day.

The colored citizens of Akron are organizing a colony to form a settlement in Kansas. One in circular they say: "Land is what we want, not legislation."

Exhaustion.

Invalids, broken down in health and spirits by Chronic Dyspepsia, or suffering from the terrible exhaustion which follows the attacks of acute disease, the testimony of thousands who have been raised as by a miracle from a similar state of prostration by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is a sure guarantee that by the same means you too may be strengthened and restored. But to those who stand in peril of epidemics, to all who, by reason of exposure, privations and unoccngenial climate or unhealthy pursuits, may at any moment be stricken down, this paragraph is most *particularly* and *emphatically* addressed. You, who are thus situated, are proffered an absolute safeguard against the danger that menaces you. Tone and regulate the system with this harmless medicinal stimulant and alterative, and you will be forearmed against the maladies whose seeds float around you in the air unseen. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are not only a standard tonic and alterative throughout the United States, but they are accredited by the certificates of the most distinguished citizens of the Union, to the people of all other lands. In Canada, Australia and the West Indies, they are gradually taking the place of all other stomachics, whether native or foreign, and as surely as truth is progressive and demonstration overthrows doubt, they will eventually supersede every other invigorant and restorative now employed in medicinal practice.

CAS FITTING.

GAS FIXTURES.
Great Reduction in Prices.
Weldon & Kelly,
147 Wood Street,
Have just opened their
Spring Stock
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
CONSISTING OF
CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, PILLARS, &c., &c.
Which for variety in style and elegant design, cannot be equalled by any other house West of the Mountains, now offering at
Eastern Manufacturers' Prices
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Special attention given to
Gas Fitting and Plumbing
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE—
COPARTNERSHIP.
We have associated with us, in the Apollo Fire Brick Works, Mr. CHARLES REESE, to take effect from April 1st, 1871. The name of the firm hereafter will be
REESE, MAXWELL & CROSBY,
371 Liberty street.
Pittsburgh, April 1, 1871.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that the Partnership lately subsisting between JOHN H. BOYTS, FRANK BOYTS and JOHN H. ULAM, of the city of Pittsburgh, under the firm name of J. H. BOYTS & CO., was dissolved on the 23d day of March, 1871, by mutual consent, having sold their entire stock of Goods to T. J. BAILEY & CO., who will continue the business at Nos. 23 and 25 Wood street, as heretofore. JOHN H. BOYTS and FRANK BOYTS are alone authorized to settle all debts due to and by said firm
JOHN H. BOYTS,
FRANKLIN BOYTS,
JOHN H. ULAM.
Come since I plant him!

IN RETIRING FROM THE CROCKERY and Glassware Trade, we most cordially recommend our successors, Messrs. T. J. BAILEY & CO., to the patronage and friends of the late firm.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS
AND
DOOR LACE,
FOR SALE BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

Wholesale Millinery
DEPARTMENT.
HORNE & CO.
Have just opened a Large and Choice Assortment of
Millinery and Straw Goods,
To which they invite the attention of
Milliners and Dealers.
200 CASES
Hats and Bonnets.
MANY ENTIRELY NEW SHAPES.
300 BOXES
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, ROSES, PIQUETS, BUDS, WREATHS, GRASS, WHEAT, MILLINERY ORNAMENTS, RIBBONS,
All widths and shades, No. 1½ to 400, of our own importation.
BONNET AND HAT FRAMES, BONNET AND LINING SILK, CRAPES, ILLUSIONS, JOINED BLOND, RUCHES, BLACK AND WHITE
MILLINERY LACES.
STRAW TRIMMINGS
AND
BRAIDS,
AT
Very Lowest Eastern Prices.
77 and 79 Market Street.

SILKS, SILKS,
SILKS.
FULL LINES OF BONNET AND PONSON'S CELEBRATED
Black Silks.
Good Medium Black French Silks, from $1 to $2 per yard.
Cheney Bro.'s American Black Silk, $2 per yard.
Fancy Dress Silks in Stripes, Checks and Plain Colors—a complete assortment.
Japanese Silks, all qualities.
Irish and French Poplins, Mohair Lustres.
Bombazines, Tamese, Bombazines.
Wool Delaines.
Spring Empress Cloths.
Black Grenadines, Mourning Bernani.
All New Designs in Spring Dress Goods.
New Spring Shawls.
Silk Sacques and Basques.
Ladies' Suits.
Nottingham Lace and Tamboured Lace Curtains, Chintzes, Prints and Ginghams,
WITH A FULL LINE OF
Domestic and Housekeeping Goods.

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.
Grape Vines,
Strawberry Plants, Raspberry Plants,
Blackberry Plants, Gooseberry Plants,
Currant Plants, Asparagus Plants,
Apple Trees, Pear Trees,
Peach Trees, Cherry Trees,
Ornamental Shrubs,
Evergreens.
A Large and Splendid Stock of
FLOWERS OF ALL KINDS.
We supply our Customers with
Genuine Stock of the Best Quality, Warranted
CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS Furnished on Application at our Office, 127 LIBERTY STREET.
R. CUMMING & CO.,
Successors to J. KNOX.

OAK LUMBER,
Will fill all orders at low prices on cars or at the mill near Layton, P. and C. R. R. Address.
JOEL STRAWN,
FERRYOPOLIS, PENNA.

M. B. COCHRAN,
143 LIBERTY STREET,
FOUR DOORS ABOVE HARE'S HOTEL,
DEALER IN
Iron and Wood Working Machinery and Manufacturers' Supplies of all k

James T. Brady & Co
BANKERS,
Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES
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FUNDED LOAN
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AND
GOLD,
WE DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,
LONDON.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, April 10, 1871.

The general reports from banks and discount houses generally to-day show a very active money market, but the supply is pretty close up to a healthy demand. Good paper is readily taken at the usual lowest bank rates, and outside lenders are seeking first-class names at about ten per cent. and commercially, but there is little offering that will stand a higher rate than nine per cent.

The subscriptions to the new loan now amount to $58,070,000. The public stocks of the United States are constantly passing into new hands. Those whose or the proceeds of the new loan, whether in 5, 4½ or 4 per cents., will go to the redemption of the 6 per cents. known as five-twenties, in addition to which the five-twenties are now cancelled by purchase at the rate of $10,000,000 per month. When the present administration came into office the 5-20's alone were amounted to $1,040,787,250. They now amount to only $700,000. The payments of taxes to United States stockholders ought to bear in mind that the supply from which they are to make their selection is lessening every month.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Clos'g.
C. S. Bonds of 1881	116½	116½	116½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	111½	111½	112
10-40s	106½	106½	106½
Gold	110½	110½	110½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110½
United States of 1881	116½
United States 5-20s of 1862	112½
United States 5-20s of 1864	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¾
United States 10-40s	106½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	111¾
Union Pacific Railroad	95½
Central Pacific Railroad	90¾
Currency Packets	115½

—The *Herald* of Sunday, noticing the last statement of the banks of that city, says: The weekly statement of the associated banks proves very unfavorable, and the relative resources of those institutions are reduced to the lowest point recorded in many years. The customs payments on the continued large imports of the week, and the fact that the return of money from the country was felt only gradually in the form of legal tenders, coupled with the known manipulation of certain speculative poco desirous of buying at gradually easier rates, is the explanation of nearly $4,800,000 in the legal reserve. At the same time the liabilities are reduced by a decrease of $5,300,000, in the deposits, which is the cause of the reserve above the legal requirements of the banks $3,290,290, and bringing the surplus down to $4,037,300. The banks, however, are confident that the retrograde movement of currency from the rural districts will presently relieve their situation, and hence they have contracted the loan account less than a million of dollars.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

April 9, 1871.	10	10 11	12	1	2	3	3:30
	M.	M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
C. & H.	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
Do. Scrip	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Erie	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½
Reading	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
Hudson	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
Mich. Cent.	112	112	112	112	112	112	112
Lake Shore	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Illinois Cent.	135	135	135	135	135	135	135
Clev. & Pitts.	114¾	114¾	114	114	114	114¼	114¼
C. & N. W.	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
Do. pref.	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Rock Island	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½
Ft. W.	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
Do. pref.	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
Ft. J. & Wabash	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Do. pref.	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
Ft. W. & Chic.	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
Chic. & Alton	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Do. pref.	119	119	119	119	119	119	119
P. F. W. & Chic.	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
N. J. Central	107	107	107	107	107	107	107
Canton	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
U. C. Pac.	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
Quicksilver	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾	43¾	43	43	43	43
Adams Ex.		47	47	47	47	47	47
Wells F.	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
American Ex.	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
U. S. Ex.	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
Gold	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62
Philadelphia and Erie	27
Lehigh Navigation	56
Catawissa preferred	44½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	59
Lehigh Valley Railroad	57½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	45¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	117
Schuylkill Navigation	17
Reading	53½

—The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad land sales for March were $54,409 91, and rents from leased land lands, $1,400 50; together, $55,810 41.

—The Lake Shore earned in March $1,361,600. This is $135,900 ahead of the same month last year. For the three months of the calendar year, January, February and March, the earnings are $385,900 ahead of last year.

—The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company for the month of March, 1871, were $580,349; for the months of March 1870, $408,327; increase this year over 1870, $92,007; earnings first three months 1871, $1,602,825; earnings first three months 1870, $1,206,612; increase this year over 1870, $396,716.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well informed permissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, April 10, 1871.

REMARKS.—The skies are bright, the weather pleasant and business brisk. Prices continue uniform, with only here and there a change of a figure. Cured meats have advanced ½c per pound on ham and sugar-cured shoulders, ribbed sides, and $1 per bbl on mess pork. All other leading articles remain unchanged in price. Flour—Both mills and stores are well supplied with all choice brands, and report a fair trade, but show no disposition to recover the prices. Grain—Corn and oats firmer. Groceries continue active. Cheese is in light supply, and prices are very firm. Butter—Strictly prime is in demand, the supply being scarce equal to the demand. Green vegetables are arriving from the South, but as yet command fabulous prices. New tomatoes sell at $2 50 per box, and a small box at that. The local market is well supplied.

Below find the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted.

APPLES—We are reported sales at $5@6 for choice ♀ barrel. Common $2 50@3 50 ♀ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of 1 gallon buckets at $10 50 ♀ dozen; in kegs and firkins 10@10c ♀ gal.

ASHES—Soda Ash, refined, 55 ♀ cent., 3½@4c; common, 48 ♀ cent., 3½c; Potash 7@7½c; Pearls 9 @9½c ♀ lb.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for strictly prime butter, and we are reported sales at 26@35c per lb; inferior 18@20c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Prices nominal at $2 50@3 75 ♀ cwt.

BROOM CORN—Regular sales at 5@6c ♀ lbs.

BRANS—We report an active demand, with regular sales of small way at $17 @18 ♀ ton per track.

BEESWAX—Market firm; sales at 30@33c ♀ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner ¼-lb cans, ♀ doz, $1 75; ½-lb cans, $2 25; 1-lb cans, $3 50.

BAR LEAD.—Sales in a regular way at 10½c per lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—We make several changes in provisions. Following are the corrected quotations: Plain shoulders, 9c; sugar-cured do, 10c; sugar-cured ham, 13@14c; ribbed sides, 11c; clear do 10½c; breakfast bacon, 15@15½c; sugar cured-hams 13½c; canvassed do 14c. Dried beef, 15c. Mess pork, prime kettle rendered lard, in tierces, 12½c; buckets, 13c; kegs, 13½@14c; country lard 11@12. Mess pork, $21 00 ♀ bbl.

CHEESE—Supply light and prices firm at following quotations: N. Y. Goshen, 19½@20c; Ohio Goshen, 17½@18½c; Ohio factory 16@17c; Western Reserve, 15½@16½c; Ex. Receipts light.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $2 @6 50; Philadelphia $5 50.

CORN MEAL—The market is inactive, and we quote ♀ bbl at $3 25; 90@95c ♀ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Belle berries $5 ♀ barrel; other varieties at $4 50@5.

CARBON OIL—Sales standard brands at 21@22½c by car load.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; star, full weight, 19c; short weight, 17c; stearine 19@20 ♀ lb.

COAL—We are reported sales anthracite by the car load at $10@10 50 ♀ ton.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic at $3 00@3 50 ♀ barrel; Beeson's Phoenix hydraulic at $3 50@3 75 ♀ barrel.

DRIED FRUIT—Regular sales were made as follows: Peaches, quarters 9½@10c; halves 13@14c; mixed lots 10@11c. Apples—quarters 4@5c; sliced 8½@9c. Prunes were in good demand at 9c ♀ lb.

EGGS—The supply is not so heavy, and prices are firm at 16@17c ♀ dozen for strictly fresh.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants 12c ♀ lb; prunes 12@13c; Valencia raisins—in layers $3 @3 25; Muscatels $2 75@3; Sultana do $3 50@3 75; Almeria do $3 50@3 75.

FEATHERS—Sales live geese feathers No. 1 at 70c ♀ lb to the trade.

FLORIDA PRICES remain unchanged. Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 2,305 barrels. We quote the following as the rulings of the market: Sugar-house syrup, $1 @1 10 in barrels or 1½ @1 75 in sacks; $7 @8 in kegs. Double-refined, (semi-amber) in barrels $7 @8, in sacks $7 50. Morning Glory, in barrels $7 @8, in sacks $8 @9. Palmetto, in barrels $7 25; in sacks $8 @8 25. The store rates for standard A remain uniform, being 10c. Crushed and spring 9½ @9 50; choice Minnesota $7 25; choice winter $7 @7 50 ♀ bbl, sacks $6 75; fancy do $7 25 ♀ bbl; sacks $7 @8.

GROCERIES—We have no change to note in prices. Trade is reported better. We quote as follows:

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice 11¼c; prime 10½c; good 9½c; fair 9c. Cuba—Choice 11¾c; prime 11c; good 10½c.

Refined Sugars—Hards 13½c. Refined sugars active at an advance of ¼c; A 12½c; B 12¾c; standard C 12½c; confectioners' 12@12½c; Demerara, white, 12½c.

Syrups—Is and E 70c; white honey 65c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 65c; lower grade as to quality.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70; choice 75c.

Sugar-Cured Hams—Sales 13½c; good 14@14½c; fair 15@15½c; rosted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; G. P. fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Oolong fancy $1 25; good 90c; fair 75c; Gunpowder fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 75c; Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Straits pepper 20c. Cloves 30c. Cassia 50c.

Rice—Firm and higher; sales choice Carolina at 9½c; prime 9c; fair 8½c.

HAY—Wagon, $14 00@16 00; baled, wharf, $14 00@16 00.

HIDES—Receipts for the last forty-eight hours four cars; sales: Oats, 1,267 sacks; 575 sacks; Peters received; wanted. We quote: Red winter wheat at $1 40@1 42 ♀ bushel; white $1 50@1 52; No. 2 do $1 40@1 42; white corn, 75@76c ♀ bushel; yellow do 75@76c; No. 2 do 73@74c; mixed do 72@73c; oats—firm but inactive; we hold sales at 50@51 96 ♀ bush. Barley—dull and unchanged; sales nominal at 90@95c ♀ bush. Rye—firm but inactive; we hold sales at 90@91

THE VERY LATEST.

REVOLUTION.

Attack on Paris Imminent.

The Gunboat Fleet in Sight.

Dissensions Among the Insurgents.

Losses of the Nationals—The Gunboats in Sight—Attack to Attack Imminent.

PARIS, April 10, via London, April 11, 3:30 A. M.—*The Mot D'Ordre* says the losses of the Nationals on Saturday and Sunday were 226 killed and 430 wounded. It is expected that the main attack on the Versailles army on the city will be made in the direction of Montrouge. Vermusole, a member of the Commune, was killed at the outposts.

Thiers has received a letter from the delegates from the party of conciliation who may be permitted to leave Paris. One of these delegates, Desonnat, has already gone to Versailles without waiting for safe conduct. Amaroux, a member of the Commune, has been arrested. It is supposed that there is a misunderstanding between the Commune and Central Committee.

The Bonnemade has slackened to-day. Barricades are building by order of the Committee in the Champs Elysees, the Place de la Concorde and adjacent streets. The iron clad flotilla in the Seine is in sight, and an attack is imminent.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Favre Going to Berlin.

BRUSSELS, April 10.—The *Independance Belge* says Favre is going to Berlin to accelerate the conclusion of peace, and reassure Bismarck of the early restoration of order in Paris.

Review of English Volunteers.

LONDON, April 10.—The annual review of volunteers was held at Brighton to-day. Among the distinguished persons who witnessed the display were Prince Arthur, Prince of Saxe-Weimar, Duke of Cambridge, and Menotti Garibaldi. The evolutions, which included a sham fight on a large scale, were performed under command of General Sir Hope Grant. The weather was fine, and the review most successful.

Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, April 10.—American bonds steady 5-20s 90 90 90 90.

Cotton Shipments.

BOMBAY, April 8.—The cotton shipments from this port since the last report to date have been 50,000 bales.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: The cloudy and threatening weather prevailing Sunday evening in the Central Mississippi Valley, as is shown by reports received this morning, was followed by rain storms then passing over Missouri, which this morning was central in Southern Illinois, in which State it still remains. Light rains and cloudy weather are now reported in Northeast and Southeast Missouri. Northeast winds on Lakes Michigan and Erie. No reports are received from Northern Indiana or Ontario. At the latter place a northwest gale prevails, with light snow. The pressure has fallen on the Gulf and Lake Ontario, cloudy weather.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that threatening weather, with brisk winds will be experienced on Tuesday, on the Gulf, Lower Mississippi, Lakes Erie, Ontario, and to a less extent in the Lake region. Cloudy weather and a falling barometer are probable for the Middle and Southern Atlantic States. There are not sufficient reports from the Northwest to indicate the probable weather on Lakes Michigan and Superior.

MANSFIELD, O.

Grand German Peace Concert.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., April 10, 1871.

The Germans held a grand peace concert here to-night. Miller Hall was crowded with an audience mostly Germans. The decorations were of evergreen wreaths and flowers, and German and American colors. The exercises consisted of an elaborate literary epilogue by Chas. Reinwald, music by the band, German patriotic songs by the Mannerchor Communion, mostly of a military character, and a grand military tableau entitled "The Union of the German States," represented by Germania and the people in arms. The different exercises were enthusiastically received.

CONNECTICUT.

A Mistake Discovered in the Returns—Jewell Elected.

HARTFORD, April 10.—An evident error has been discovered in the return of votes from the Fourth ward, Boston, by which one hundred and twenty votes were returned for Governor English than should have been. This number was returned more than was checked on the poll list, and the Democratic State ticket was elected on the face returns by the number of votes more than the Representative ticket, while the Democratic Representative tickets were about equal. The matter will probably be fully investigated by the Legislature, and if the return in the Fourth ward is corrected in this count, Jewell will be Governor.

In the new city of Waterbury, at the first election under the charter, the Republican ticket was elected by about 200 majority. Both branches of the City Council are Republican.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

City of New Albany et al. vs. Putnam et al. Appeal from the District Court for Indiana. This was a bill filed to reach certain unpaid coupons of the city of New Albany and to be secured to the city, and the decree below was for complainant. This Court reverses the decision, and remands the cause, with directions to dismiss the bill of complaint.

First National Bank of South Bend *vs. Lanier et al.* Error to the Circuit Court for Indiana. The decision in this case is that the bank is not liable for the amount of money pledged by a stockholder to the bank issuing them as security for loans or discounts. The judgment in the case is affirmed.

A. T. Stewart, et al., vs. Bloom et al. Error to the Supreme Court of Louisiana. The decision of the court below sustained the validity of the Louisiana statute of prescription, which bars a suit brought on a promissory note held by Stewart & Co., which was not sued on within five years. The decree below is affirmed, and remanded the cause, with directions to overrule the plea of prescription.

SPANISH-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

It is understood that the Spanish-American Conference will meet to-morrow at the Department of State, for the purpose of signing an agreement for the settlement of the Pacific Republics will be fully represented. Rollins, Smith and Foster will represent the United States. Colonel Cot. Forney, Mexican Minister, to act in his behalf. There is very little doubt that an satisfactory agreement will be followed by the exchange of the ratification of peace.

MASONIC BANQUET.

Earl De Grey, Lord Sentorden, Sir John McDonald, Mr. Southcote, son of Sir Stafford Northcote, and Mr. Lestrange, Secretary of the British Legation, attended the reception and banquet at Masonic Temple this evening, given by the Masonic fraternity of the District to the Earl. The Masons assembled numbered over one thousand, and city in number, including eight Senators and thirty-four members of the House of Representatives. Also the former Committee on Foreign Affairs. When Earl De Grey was escorted to the banquet hall, the music by the band performed an address breathing the warmest words of fraternal welcome. The Earl, in response, said: Brothers: "Most Worshipful Sir, and Brethren—I trust you will permit me to return you my thanks for the kind way in the District of Columbia, my most grateful thanks for the very kind and fraternal reception which you have given me on this occasion. I assure you that I consider it a great honor to have been so received, and a high honor to have been invited and being presented by you to the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia—an honor to which I attach the highest value to my personal worth, but to the fact, and the most important fact, that I am the representative of the Grand Lodge of England, holding the highest office that can be conferred on a Mason in England—that of Grand Master. And, sir, I esteem it a most fortunate occasion—fortunate for me as an individual, and for Masonry in both countries, that there should at length have taken place so close a union between Masonry in America and Masonry in England, and that you should now for the first time, as you tell me, receive within the walls of your Temple the Grand Master of England. We all know that fraternity is the first principle of Masonry, and therefore it is that all must rejoice at every thing which tends to foster and promote the union of persons of different countries. I esteem myself very fortunate indeed to have it in my power to attend here to-night. I shall carry away from here the most grateful recollections of your brotherhood. I thank you for your kind and fraternal welcome in England of the magnificent reception which you have been accorded to me in this Temple to-night, and I am confident that I do not misinterpret the feelings of my brethren in England in the information when I see them. They will rejoice that the first step has been taken to bring about a still more intimate union between American and English Masonic jarred applause), a union which, for my part, I shall always feel, cannot be too close, and which will be closer and more intimate in future. The Earl was applauded as he resumed his seat. Mr. Cleveland, who was to a banquet, at the removal of the cloth a table lodge was opened, and a grand Grand Lodge was formed, with the Grand Lodge, Grand Master C. F. Stansbury were the officers and each one took the chair, which bore the arms of the insignia of Washington. None but Masons were admitted to any of the exercises, except the grand officers, servants and musicians belonging to the fraternity.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—River twenty-two feet six inches, and slowly falling. Seventy-nine feet six inches in the canal. Arrived—Keystone State, Kanawha river; Lourdas, New Orleans; Brill, Nashville; Emperor, St. Louis. Weather warm. Thunder storm.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, April 10.—Weather cloudy and warm; raining. The river has risen seven inches in the past 24 hours. Departures—No 2, Louisville to Eastport; Tom Reese and barges, up; Alex and Sue, down; Geo. Thomas, from Cincinnati; Campbell, from Evansville to Evansville. Arrived—Cincinnati to Memphis; Suite Silvers, to Louisville; Fayette, Henderson and others; Tarascon, to Louisville; Arkansas Belle, from Cairo; Bermuda, from Cincinnati; Liberty Belle, Cumberland river; Alice Hudnut, Ohio; Wabash river; Bowling Green to Bowling Green; Quick-step, to Cairo. The Tom Reese and barges moored up last night, and the Alex with a big tow passed down.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 10.—River receding; six feet six inches in the chute, and eight feet six inches in the canal. Cloudy and mild all day. Departures—Fleetwood, Memphis. Freights to all points were scarce. Arrived—Silver Moon, Memphis; Wauseka, Pittsburgh; Fleetwood, Memphis; Silver Moon, New Orleans; Silver Moon, Wauseka, Cincinnati. Departed—Fleetwood, Memphis; Wauseka, Pittsburgh; Tradesman, Cairo; Parker, Tom Reese and Lake Erie No. 5, with coal from Pittsburgh. The latter three reported the Monongahela heavy, with ice, and the Ohio falling. The Clay and Wilson for Cairo. The Grand Lake No. 1, from Brashear, from Memphis. Departed—A number of coal tows are being put through the canal.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 10.—Warm and raining. River fell ten inches. Arrived—Legal Tender, White river. Departed—Dardanelle, Arkansas River; Belle Lee, Cincinnati; Belle Howard, Pauline Carroll, H. S. Turner, St. Louis; Belle Lee, New Orleans.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, April 10.—Down—Seminole, Tallie, Virginia and Yeager. Up—Hartford and Richmond. Warm and raining. River rising slowly.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9.—Arrived—Kilgour and Stadler, Louisville; Argus, Cincinnati; Mary Allen, St. Louis; Arkansas, Little Rock. Cloudy and warm.

GALENA, April 10.—Port List: Chas. B. Church, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 10 P. M.; Abeona, St. Louis to Cincinnati, 2 P. M.; Ben Perry to Louisville, 2 P. M.; Lucy Walker, 2 P. M.; Idlewild, Evansville packet, midnight; Hale, Cincinnati to Memphis, 4 P. M.; Sam J. Hale, Memphis to Pittsburg, 4 P. M.; Ballie, Memphis to St. Louis, 5 P. M.; J. D. Nord, St. Louis to Pomeroy, 10 P. M.; Augusta Evans, Cincinnati to Memphis, 10 P. M.; Antelope, St. Louis to Ashland, Ky., 11 A. M.; Dexter, St. Louis to New Orleans, 10 P. M.; Ben Perry, Louisville to Pittsburgh, 2 P. M.; Allegheny Belle, St. Louis to Pittsburgh, 2 P. M.; Thornhill, Natchez to Cincinnati, 2 P. M.; H. Grossbeck, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 3 P. M.; Joe Nimick, St. Louis to Cincinnati, 3 P. M.; Ben Perry, Cincinnati to St. Louis, 7 P. M. River fell four inches; discovery all day and cloudy. Weather warm.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—Arrived—Colorado, Vicksburg; Meadowlark, Kansas City; Ben Perry, Louisville; Chas. B. Church, New Orleans; Adella, Illinois river; Dr. Hartford, Evansville; Ben Perry, Cincinnati; Belle Lee, Memphis; St. Paul, River still falling. Weather clear, cooler, and windy.

The election of officers in Christ church, Chicago, Rev. Mr. Cheney's rank place proceeding, and resulted in the election of Judge Skinner as senior warden. Mr. Cheney, by a vote of ninety-five to one. On Sunday at the same church, Bishop Whitehouse administered confirmation, Bishop Whitehouse, and Mr. Cheney requested those who were willing to be confirmed to present themselves at the chancel rail as he passed forward. While they were standing, Mr. Cheney gave them a brief address on the nature of the rite they were undertaking, and then all knelt before the rector, and in silence received from the hand of the bishop the rite of confirmation.

Joseph Dean and Rudolphe played eleven games of billiards, forty-balk 18.2 American caroms, for $100 a side, in San Francisco, on Monday night. Dean won the first game and the match.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

New Dry Goods—William Semple, Allegheny.
Assembly—1871 Dancing class.
Horse Baking Powder—James H. Lippincott.
Room to Rent—174 Second avenue.
Wood Works at Auction—R. McIlwaine.
Distillery for Sale—Thos. F. Stewart.
Meeting Notice—Independent Gas Company.
Awning Wanted—Butler, Box 256, Waynesburg, Pa.
Quotations of Gold, Etc.—C. H. Lee.
Wood Sawing Machines—John Bagget & Son.
Church Bonds—R. Edwards & Son.
Clairvoyance—R. F. Reed & Co.
Quotations of Stocks, Etc.—C. H. Lee.
Residence for Sale—C. H. Lee.
Wood Screws and Nails—Pittsburgh Market street.
Chimneys—R. F. Reed & Co.
Dunlop's Vapor Burner—Dunlop & Brother.
Carriages—McKelvy & Co.
Spring Mattresses for Sale—I. Rosenbaum & Co.
Houses to Let—C. H. Lee.
For Rheumatism—Hodgson's Embrocation.
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Notice to the Public—County Court
House for Sale—C. H. Lee.
Library Hall—James Parton, April 13.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Help.
Dunlevy Hall—Two Hundred Girl Combination.
Opera House—Hawk, the Harpy.
Oriental Encampment—Meeting.
Drug and Merchandise Business—J. C. Hodder & Co.
For Rheumatism—Hodgson's Embrocation.
Asthma Remedy—Jones Whitcomb.
Jones & Co.—Pipe, Ductwork & Co.
Novelty Works—Moorhead, Adams & Co.
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Western Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.
Shipping Notice—R. Aiken.
Lace Curtains and Shades—F. Edmundson & Son.
Carpets, Without and Within—Alle Hindman.
Boots and Gaiters—F. A. Kendel & Co.
Clothing—Lindsay & McCutcheon.
For Rheumatism—Hodgson's Embrocation.

List of Unsalable Letters, April 10, 1871.

Funk Clara B., Dayton, Ohio.....3
Holden Miss Georgia, Pa.....3
Hayed & Bro. Jacob, Birmingham, Pa.....3
Kenney John, Portland, Me.....3
Lane L. T., Pittsburgh, Pa.....3
Matthews Amanda, Philadelphia, Pa.....3
McConnoch Amanda, Freeman's Landing, Va.....3

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

In Lumsden, Me., Sunday night, $30,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire.

Mrs. Mary Ann Hatch, was killed by a railroad train at Downey's Grove, Ill., on Saturday.

The proprietors of all the Cincinnati daily newspapers except the *Post*, have been indicted for publishing the advertisements of gift enterprises.

The crops in northern Kansas promise a finer harvest than ever known in the State.

An old fisherman named Hapfort, living opposite Hoboken, was robbed of his money by a party of negroes Saturday night.

The buffalo guards are killing large numbers of horses, who have died recently along the Mississippi river. The late overflow has made them and consequently very numerous.

Three more murders by the Apaches in Arizonia are reported.

Jacob Berge, employed in a Louisville brewery, cut his throat with a cheese knife yesterday. It is said he had recently failed in business at Cincinnati in the same way.

Charles Rottman & Co.'s mills in Terre Haute, Ind., were burned yesterday. Loss $14,000.

A Jesuit college is to be built in Jersey City.

A Pottsville, Pa., dispatch says: The Hyde Park miners and Schuylkill men have appointed a committee to wait upon the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, which is regarded in the Anthracite district as the key to the situation in this region is unchanged. No prospect of an early settlement.

THE CHICAGO TRAGEDY.

Killing of Dr. Scanland by His Brother-in-Law—A Wife's Jealousy, and the Cause Thereof—Woman's Power Over Man Demonstrated—Singular Story of a Wife's Wrongs.

Chicago has been greatly excited over what is called the scandal tragedy, the killing of Dr. Scanland by P. E. Leonard, his brother-in-law, a brief account of which was given by telegraph. The homicide occurred on Friday evening of last week. From the report of the investigation by the Coroner's jury, we glean some particulars of the affair. The parties were on bad terms, and on the evening stated a difficulty occurred between them, ending in the shooting of Scant and through the neck as he was in the act of retreating; Leonard according to his own statement, supposed that he was a pistol as I that he was about to use it. The Coroner's jury, however, after hearing a number of witnesses, found that there was not sufficient proof to warrant a conviction, and consequently the killing of Scanland held to await the action of the grand jury.

The trouble between the parties seemed to be on account of a Mrs. Farrar, of whom Dr. Scanland's wife had become jealous, her brother, Leonard, taking part with her. Mrs. Scanland has made a statement, explaining the nature of the existing difficulties which led up to the tragedy, called another a most singular state of affairs. Her statement is in substance, that last summer her husband made a trip to Europe, and after his return he told her that upon his return he remarked that he should not wish his wife to talk to any man as Mr. Farrar had talked to him. She replied, "Scanland, is he surprised, asked what Mrs. Farrar had said. He narrated the conversation, and she replied that she had never spoken to Mrs. Farrar had told Miss Leonard before her marriage that she would not like to become acquainted with him as she was jealous of her husband. Leonard is clever and more intimate in future. The East was applauded as he resumed his seat. Mr. Cleveland, who was to a banquet, at the removal of the cloth a table lodge was opened, and a grand Grand Lodge was formed, with the Grand Lodge, Grand Master C. F. Stansbury were the officers and each one took the chair, which bore the arms of the insignia of Washington. None but Masons were admitted to any of the exercises, except the grand officers, servants and musicians belonging to the fraternity.

CITY COUNCILS.

Regular Semi-Monthly Meeting—Report on Market House Site for Seventeenth Ward—The Smoke Consumer Discussed—Recommendation to Change Moving Day to May 1st—An Inquiry for the Gas Company—Damages for Grading Penn Avenue—Street Ordinances—The "Last Spike" in the Connellsville Line, Etc.

A regular meeting of City Councils was held yesterday afternoon, April 10.

SELECT COUNCIL.

Select Council was called to order at two o'clock by the President.

The roll was then called, when a quorum of members was found to be present.

PETITIONS, REMONSTRANCES, ETC.

Mr. Devlin presented a remonstrance against the widening of Webster street. Street Committee.

Mr. Morrow, an ordinance, allowing Messrs. Bakewell & Co. to erect an iron clad building. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Ahl, a petition from John Kerney, asking permission to alter a frame building in the Tenth ward. Referred to Committee on Wooden Buildings.

Mr. J. S. Wainwright, a petition from John Kyle in reference to the Fifth avenue. Survey Committee.

The Chair, a petition for the grading of Collins's avenue, East Liberty, accompanied by the usual ordinance authorizing the same. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Laufman, a petition from Robert Wilson for a plank walk on Penn avenue. Road Committee.

Mr. Thompson, a petition for a plank walk in Liberty street, Twenty-first ward. Road Committee with power to act.

Mr. Edwards, a resolution for water pipe on Frankstown avenue. Water Committee.

Mr. Murdoch, a petition for the opening of Wrightman avenue. Survey Committee.

Also, a petition for opening a new street from Wightman avenue to Stanley's dairy, and Negley estates.

Mr. Burgwin, a petition for the location of streets in the Fourteenth ward.

A RESOLUTION CHANGING THE TIME OF MOVING.

Mr. Burgwin offered a resolution requesting the landlords and tenants of the city to change the time of leases from April 1st to May 1st. Mr. Burgwin said that the gentleman who offered the resolution was that the first of April is generally cold and disagreeable, and great inconvenience was experienced by those who moved on that day. By May the weather is more warmer and more favorable for moving, and he had been requested by many citizens to offer the resolution. He had learned that the Allegheny Councils would be offered at the meeting of the Allegheny Councils on Thursday evening of this week. He believed that both landlord and tenant would agree to the change, as it would be a great convenience to both parties. He offered the resolution.

Mr. Burgwin also presented the draft of an act, in compliance with a resolution passed at the last meeting, assessing the property holders abutting on the grading of streets upon the property benefited. Carried.

A QUESTION FOR THE GAS COMPANY.

Mr. McCarthy offered a resolution that the City Solicitor be directed to inquire and report why the proviso in the act of Assembly of 1870, authorizing the Pittsburgh Gas Company, which stipulates that the price shall not after over ten per cent shall be expended in the extension of gas mains, etc., subject to the direction of Councils, has not been complied with.

Mr. Morrow, a petition for the erection of bay scales at the new market house on Fifth avenue. Referred to Market Committee, one month to act.

Mr. Burgwin called up the report of viewers in the opening of Hazlewood avenue. In Select Council approved, Common Council, now under consideration.

moved that Select Council adhere to their former action, and that a committee of conference be appointed. The motion was agreed to, and Messrs. Gallagher and Wilson were appointed on that Committee on the part of Select Council.

Mr. J. S. Wainwright moved to reconsider the action of Select Council for the construction of a sewer on Thirty-third street. Agreed to. Also the petition for a sewer on that street was referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Lloyd, from the Water Committee, presented the report of the Superintendent of Water Works, and also of the Assessor of Water Rents for March, 1870, the main facts of which were already published in our columns. The reports were read and accepted.

DISCUSSION ON THE SMOKE CONSUMER.

Mr. Lloyd said he would now bring up a matter which the Water Committee had before them, in order to have the matter settled and the action of the Committee. He said that a sub-committee had been appointed by the Water Committee, in order to examine and report the feasibility of the smoke consumers at the first basin.

Mr. Lloyd then presented the report of the sub-committee. The report stated that the committee, in connection with some members of the Central Board of Education, waited on the agent of the Smoke Consuming Company, visited the basin and examined the matter, which they agreed to recommend to Councils the purchase of smoke consumers. The company agreed to put up the smoke consumers for $10,000, and if, after thirty days trial, entire satisfaction was not given, the company would remove them at their own cost. The report also stated that the consumers for ten years. The Central Board of Education had also agreed to purchase, if the consumers proved successful the city would have only $6,000 to pay. If they are not put up, a smoke stack would have to be erected, which would involve a heavy expense, and then almost "smoke out" the High School.

Mr. Shipton said he would oppose the whole matter. The Central Board had borrowed too much money already, and the city had to pay it back enough, and the people justly complained of them. The people wanted to know when this borrowing was to cease.

Mr. Isaac Jones said that the smoke consumers had been tried by several manufacturers in the city, but the expense incurred in running them was great, and they did not meet their expenditures. He suggested that if the basin was filled up a large smoke consumers was to save the High School building. That is what I want. I want the high school building that the building will not be damaged any. He then moved that the whole matter be laid on the table.

Mr. Littell moved that the matter be postponed one month in order to give time for further investigation.

Mr. Shipton inquired if the smoke consumers amounted to much in the summer time. He was in favor of not our large manufacturers use them, or at least give them a trial. He was in favor of the department when manufacturers refuse to do so. Let the manufacturers give the smoke consumers a fair trial, and if they were a success, then they should be introduced into the city. In regard to saving the High School, he did not see why more sympathy could be shown this school than other schools in the ward schools.

Mr. Thomas Jones moved that the matter be referred back to the Water Committee.

Mr. Kelsey said the experiment would not cost the city a cent. If the consumers proved a success they would not be required to use them. If they were a failure the city surely should give it a trial on such conditions.

Mr. Littell said that the reason councils took such a peculiar interest in the High School was that they had donated them the property. He thought councils should not be asked to donate property to the Central Board a lot, and a building is erected upon it. Councils should not make it insufficient to the property, and then they would be the only ones whose owners were not put up.

After some further discussion the motion of Mr. Jones was carried.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MARKET SITES.

Mr. S. J. Wainwright, from the report of the Market Committee on Market House Sites, reported stating that after examining the different sites offered, they would recommend the purchase of sixteen lots fronting on Penn avenue, and the south corner of Penn avenue and Thirty-second street, which was offered by Mr. Kelly Ronpaint, at the price of lots fronting on Penn avenue, Liberty and Thirty-second streets, with an alley between the two lots. The lots are 20 feet front on Penn avenue by 100 feet deep to the alley, the lots fronting on Penn avenue, cost $2,500 each, and those fronting on Liberty street $1,150 each. This sufficient room for the house at the Thirty-second street end, and will cost $31,200. The committee also recommended that the two sites offered by Mrs. Kelly Ronpaint — Reimer both of which will be donated to the city by the owners. That the Market Committee agree to the site selected by Mr. Kelly Ronpaint.

Mr. McCarthy offered a resolution that the City Solicitor be directed to inquire and report why the proviso in the act of Assembly of 1870, incorporating the Pittsburgh Gas Company, which stipulates that the price shall not after over ten per cent shall be expended in the extension of gas mains, etc., subject to the direction of Councils, has not been complied with.

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Mr. Morrow, a petition for the erection of bay scales at the new market house on Fifth avenue. Referred to Market Committee one month to act.

Mr. Burgwin called up the report of viewers in the opening of Hazlewood avenue. In Select Council approved, Common Council, now under consideration.

moved that Select Council adhere to their former action, and that a committee of conference be appointed. The motion was agreed to, and Messrs. Gallagher and Wilson were appointed on that Committee on the part of Select Council.

Mr. J. S. Wainwright moved to reconsider the action of Select Council for the construction of a sewer on Thirty-third street. Agreed to. Also the petition for a sewer on that street was referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Lloyd, from the Water Committee, presented the report of the Superintendent of Water Works, and also of the Assessor of Water Rents for March, 1870, the main facts of which were already published in our columns. The reports were read and accepted.

DISCUSSION ON THE SMOKE CONSUMER.

Mr. Lloyd said he would now bring up a matter which the Water Committee had before them, in order to have the matter settled and the action of the Committee. He said that a sub-committee had been appointed by the Water Committee, in order to examine and report the feasibility of the smoke consumers at the first basin.

Mr. Lloyd then presented the report of the sub-committee. The report stated that the committee, in connection with some members of the Central Board of Education, waited on the agent of the Smoke Consuming Company, visited the basin and examined the matter, which they agreed to recommend to Councils the purchase of smoke consumers. The company agreed to put up the smoke consumers for $10,000, and if, after thirty days trial, entire satisfaction was not given, the company would remove them at their own cost. The report also stated that the consumers for ten years. The Central Board of Education had also agreed to purchase, if the consumers proved successful the city would have only $6,000 to pay. If they are not put up, a smoke stack would have to be erected, which would involve a heavy expense, and then almost "smoke out" the High School.

Mr. Shipton said he would oppose the whole matter. The Central Board had borrowed too much money already, and the city had to pay it back enough, and the people justly complained of them. The people wanted to know when this borrowing was to cease.

Mr. Isaac Jones said that the smoke consumers had been tried by several manufacturers in the city, but the expense incurred in running them was great, and they did not meet their expenditures. He suggested that if the basin was filled up a large smoke consumers was to save the High School building. That is what I want. I want the high school height that the building will not be damaged any. He then moved that the whole matter be laid on the table.

Mr. Littell moved that the matter be postponed one month in order to give time for further investigation.

Mr. Shipton inquired if the smoke consumers amounted to much in the summer time. He was in favor of not our large manufacturers use them, or at least give them a trial. He was in favor of the department when manufacturers refuse to do so. Let the manufacturers give the smoke consumers a fair trial, and if they were a success, then they should be introduced into the city. In regard to saving the High School, he did not see why more sympathy could be shown this school than other schools in the ward schools.

Mr. Thomas Jones moved that the matter be referred back to the Water Committee.

Mr. Kelsey said the experiment would not cost the city a cent. If the consumers proved a success they would not be required to use them. If they were a failure the city surely should give it a trial on such conditions.

Mr. Littell said that the reason councils took such a peculiar interest in the High School was that they had donated them the property. He thought councils should not be asked to donate property to the Central Board a lot, and a building is erected upon it. Councils should not make it insufficient to the property, and then they would be the only ones whose owners were not put up.

After some further discussion the motion of Mr. Jones was carried.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MARKET SITES.

Mr. S. J. Wainwright, from the report of the Market Committee on Market House Sites, reported stating that after examining the different sites offered, they would recommend the purchase of sixteen lots fronting on Penn avenue, and the south corner of Penn avenue and Thirty-second street, which was offered by Mr. Kelly Ronpaint, at the price of lots fronting on Penn avenue, Liberty and Thirty-second streets, with an alley between the two lots. The lots are 20 feet front on Penn avenue by 100 feet deep to the alley, the lots fronting on Penn avenue, cost $2,500 each, and those fronting on Liberty street $1,150 each. This sufficient room for the house at the Thirty-second street end, and will cost $31,200. The committee also recommended that the two sites offered by Mrs. Kelly Ronpaint — Reimer both of which will be donated to the city by the owners. That the Market Committee agree to the site selected by Mr. Kelly Ronpaint.

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